

# Integrity Matters



providing information on regulatory matters to the general public and Ontario Racing Commission clients

Winter 2003

## ORC approves new horse protection rules

### New death registry first of its kind in North America

As part of an initiative to deal more aggressively with issues surrounding the health and welfare of the horse, the Ontario Racing Commission has approved new rules focused on the protection of the racehorse.

The Ontario Racing Commission views the protection of the horse as it relates to racing as part of its mandate and as such is taking very pro-active steps to ensuring the animals have the protection they deserve, said Jean Major, Executive Director. We are encouraged to see the full support of the industry on the principles behind these initiatives, in particular the death registry for horses.

#### Death Registry

As of January 1st, 2003, owners, trainers and veterinarians will be required to inform the ORC within two days of the death of any racehorse where the death has occurred within 60 days of the horse having been entered to race or qualify at a supervised racetrack in Ontario. In cases where the death has occurred within 14 days, a post-mortem will be mandatory. Beyond 14 days, a post-mortem may be required at the discretion of the Director of Racing.

Where a post-mortem is required, the licensee will be responsible for getting the horse to an approved post-mortem facility. Failure to report a death will result in penalties.

It is anticipated that this death registry will assist the Commission in tracking, investigating and prosecuting cases of abuse or mistreatment of the horse and provide Commission staff with a valuable research tool.

#### List of permitted medications published

The Commission also approved a revision to Rule 6.46 that further controls the use and possession of medications, drugs and substances on the racetrack...see page 3

#### Hotline available to report abuse

Industry participants are encouraged to make use of the ORC's Integrity Hotline at:

1-877-ONT-RACE  
(1-877-668-7223)

to make the Commission aware of specific instances of neglect or abuse. The Hotline does not require an individual to leave a name, nor will an individual be forced to testify.

## for the sake of the horse

## Standardbred claiming rules revised

Concern about the health and welfare of the horse due to the high turnover of Standardbred racehorses in claiming races has led the Ontario Racing Commission to adopt a new rule similar to one already in place for Thoroughbred racehorses.

For 30 days after a Thoroughbred horse is claimed, it can only be entered into claiming races where the value is 25% higher.

For Standardbred racing, the rule will require that for 15 days a claimed horse can only be entered back into a claiming race if the value is 20% higher.

This rule goes into effect February 1, 2003.

#### Incomplete claiming authorizations will result in scratches

Effective February 1, horses will be scratched where Standardbred Rule 15.01 has not been complied with in full. The rule states that no horse will be eligible to start in a claiming race unless the owner has provided written authorization. If the horse is owned by more than one party, all parties must sign the authorization.

Race Secretaries have been reminded that they are responsible for ensuring that all owners of a horse have signed the claiming authorization form. Owners are allowed to submit the signatures as late as one hour before post time of the race. Where the authorizations have not been completed properly, the Judges will scratch the horse.



#### Mission Statement of the Ontario Racing Commission

- To regulate all facets of the horse racing industry in a manner that:
- Promotes high standards of integrity, honesty, business practices and accountability;
  - Protects and enhances the broader public interest;
  - Protects the health and enhances the safety of the horse; and
  - Encourages balanced growth and economic development of the industry.



Ontario  
Racing  
Commission  
20 Dundas Street W.  
9th Floor  
Toronto, ON M5G 2C2

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The Ontario Racing Commission enforces the protection of the horse as a central to racing, as part of its mandate and as such is taking very proactive steps to ensuring the animals have the protection they deserve. said Jean Marie Fawcett, Director. We are proud to see the full support of the industry in this proactive behind these decisions, in particular the death registry guidelines.

#### Death Registry

As of January 1st, 2003, owners, trainers and veterinarians will be required to submit the ORC within two days of the death of any racehorse within the death registry period within 90 days of the horse having been entered to race or qualify at a supervised racetrack in Ontario. In cases where the death has occurred within 14 days a post-mortem will be conducted. Beyond 14 days, a post-mortem may be required at the discretion of the Director of Racing.

When a post-mortem is required, the owner will be responsible for getting the horse to an approved post-mortem facility. Failure to report a death may result in penalties.

It is anticipated that this death registry will assist the Commission in tracking, investigating and preventing cases of abuse or mistreatment of the horse and provide the Commission staff with a valuable research tool.

#### List of permitted medications published

The Commission also approved a revision to Rule 146 that further restricts the use and possession of prohibited drugs and substances on the racetrack. (see page 3)

#### Hotline available to report abuse

Industry participants are encouraged to make use of the ORC's Integrity Hotline at:

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## for the sake of the horse

### Standardbred claiming rules revised

Concern about the health and welfare of the horse due to the high turnover of Standardbred racetracks or claiming races has led the Ontario Racing Commission to adopt a new rule similar to one already in place for Thoroughbred racetracks.

For 70 days after a Thoroughbred horse is claimed, it can only be entered into a claiming race where the value is 20% higher.

For Standardbred racing, this rule will require that, for 14 days a claimed horse can only be entered back into a claiming race if the value is 20% higher.

This rule goes into effect February 1, 2003.

#### Incomplete claiming authorizations will result in scratches

Effective February 1, horses will be scratched where Standardbred Rule 17-01 has not been completed with in full. The rule states that no horse will be eligible to start in a claiming race unless the owner has provided written authorization. If the horse is owned by more than one party, all parties must sign the authorization.

Race Secretaries have been reminded that they are responsible for ensuring that all owners of a horse have signed the claiming authorization form. Owners are allowed to submit the authorization as late as one hour before post time of the race. Where the authorization has not been completed properly, the judges will scratch the horse.



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Ontario  
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Commission  
20 Dundas Street West  
4th Floor  
Toronto, ON M5G 2C2

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## Biosecurity and Horse Health Committee formed

Industry to work together to deal with horse health issues

In consultation with the OHC, the Ontario Horse Racing Industry Association has established a Biosecurity and Horse Health Committee to address horse health issues through the prevention of common diseases. While the impetus for the committee arose out of concerns over the West Nile Virus, it became apparent that a broader initiative was required that would address a number of diseases present in Ontario that can have a significant impact on the horse racing industry.

- The mandate of the Committee will be to provide recommendations regarding:
- biosecurity measures, to prevent the introduction of a disease onto a racetrack;
  - a list of core diseases for which horses should be vaccinated;
  - protocols on how these vaccines should be administered (e.g. intramuscular or intranasal), frequency and acceptable vaccines;
  - development of a vaccination history booklet or passport which would be kept up to date and become part of the papers that transfer with a horse;
  - a requirement that each horse be vaccinated for horse diseases such as tetanus, influenza and rhinopneumonitis;
  - a list of recommended, but not required, disease vaccines;
  - a requirement that all owners/trainers bringing horses to the track show proof that the horse has been vaccinated for the core diseases.

The committee will be established to include representation from racetracks, the horse people's groups, Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ontario Association of Equine Practitioners, and the Ontario Racing Commission and may include representation from the Equine Research Centre and the Ontario Veterinary College.

## Racetracks now required to submit backstretch Fire Safety Plans

New racetrack licensing requirements were recently approved by the Ontario Racing Commission that will require all Ontario racetracks to submit Fire Safety Plans, as part of their annual application for licensing.

To enhance health and safety in the backstretch areas and to bring consistency to fire safety procedures at all racetracks, tracks will be required to develop and submit a Fire Protection Plan and Safety Procedures document which will then serve as the initial step in addressing the issues surrounding backstretch fire safety. A guide outlining the areas which must be addressed was provided to racetracks. The purpose of this initiative is to ensure that common fire safety objectives are being met across the province, while allowing tracks to develop individual plans.

As of 2003, the Fire Safety Plan will be a requirement for a racetrack's race date application. Once approved by the Commission, each racetrack will then be required to comply with the plan as a condition of their license.

## Standardbred claims must now be submitted 1/2 hour before post time

Effective January 1, 2003 the time within which a claim for a Standardbred horse must be submitted has been changed back to one half hour prior to post time. Previously this rule had been changed to one hour before post. The change back to 30 minutes became possible due to other changes in the Rules.

## Nutrient Management Act passed in 2002

The Ontario Government is moving forward to establish province-wide standards for the management of materials containing nutrients, such as manure, to ensure clean, safe drinking water throughout Ontario. The *Nutrient Management Act* and its regulations will provide clear, consistent standards for agricultural practices that impact upon the environment, especially as they relate to land-applied materials containing nutrients.

Horse farms and/or racetracks which fall under the provisions of the legislation may be required to develop nutrient management plans to deal with the manure produced by the animals at those locations.

Further information can be obtained at [www.gov.on.ca/OMAFRA/english/agops/index.html](http://www.gov.on.ca/OMAFRA/english/agops/index.html).



**Don't get caught without it!**

All licensees are reminded to carry a valid and current ORC licence at all times in the stable area.

## Inappropriate use of medications can be fatal

by Bruce Duncan, DVM, Supervisor of Standardbred Commission Veterinarians

The death of a horse is always a tragic occurrence but it is especially so when the death results from irresponsible medication practices.

Certain known medications and substances, such as Vitamin K1, and heavy metals, such as lead, mercury or copper can cause the rapid onset of acute kidney damage, resulting in death or humane destruction. Vitamin K1 is used as a treatment for EIPH, or bleeding but because it can cause kidney toxicity, its use is extremely dangerous if not handled carefully. Excessive use of Vit D3 and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, such as Phenylbutazone, have also been implicated. Heavy metals are probably present in industrial grade DMSO which is known to be used intravenously and orally on horses.

It is always a risk to use any drug or medication on a horse that does not have a DIN number or that was not produced by a reputable drug company. The use of a drug that does not have information and directions for use for horses is termed off label use and should only be employed with sound veterinary advice.

Buying drugs from unlicensed sources is also risky. A number of positive drug tests have resulted from medications purchased through the Internet. These medications can contain other substances and may thereby result in the positive test.

Individuals should be wary of using drugs that have been produced by a drug compounding company, a company that makes up medications similar to known licensed drugs. The concentration of these preparations may be much stronger than the original

parent drug and can result in a positive test. These preparations may be quite enticing to use because they are often much cheaper. Veterinary advice should be obtained before these preparations are used.

Another dangerous activity is administering a preparation in a form other than the one for which it was designed. An example of this would be changing an oral granule to a liquid and administering it intravenously. This practice can dramatically increase the drug's concentration with dire consequences.

The old adage that if one is good, two will be twice as good, seldom works with any medication. Most drugs will produce serious side effects if administered in higher levels than recommended or for extended periods of time.

A common practice these days is administering several drugs or cocktails together within the same time frame. Drugs impact on each other and one drug may enhance the effect of another or delay its excretion thus leading to toxic effects or positive tests. Likewise the use of diuretics, withholding water, hot weather and/or heavy training can all dehydrate a horse and greatly alter a drug's effect or excretion. Obviously, great care and the sound advice of a veterinarian are required before giving any medication to a horse.

Administering a preparation to a horse of unknown content, concentration or without professional advice is not recommended. The health and well-being of the horse should be paramount in any medication decision.

## Integrity Matters

A publication of the Ontario Racing Commission, the provincial agency which governs, directs and controls horse racing in any or all its forms in the Province of Ontario.

### Ontario Racing Commission

20 Dundas Street West, 6th Floor  
Toronto, Ontario M5G 2C1

Head office is located in the Astoria Building, just north of the Eaton Centre on the north-west corner of Yonge and Dundas.

(416) 327-0520

(416) 325-3478 FAX

[omcinfo@brs.gov.on.ca](mailto:omcinfo@brs.gov.on.ca)

Information done on document set  
available on Intranet.

Wendy Hoogervorst  
Editor

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Information Services

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Bruce Duncan, D.V.M. .... Supervisor  
Standardbred Commission Veterinarians

Dan Bourgeois ..... Senior Legal Counsel

## List of Drugs, Substances and Medications

Established by the Director of Racing pursuant to Rule 6.46.1 and 6.46.2 in the Rules of Standardbred Racing and Rule 15.31.1 and 15.32.2 in the Rules of Thoroughbred Racing

The rules state in part that ... "a person licensed as a trainer, owner or groom may possess or use a drug, substance or medication on a horse that is on a list established by the Director of Racing provided that such possession or use is not otherwise contrary to the Rules, the Food and Drugs Act and its regulations, the Pari-Mutuel Betting Supervision Regulations, the Livestock Medicines Act and its regulations, the Health Disciplines Act and its regulations, the Veterinarians Act and its regulations, or any conditions to the possession and use imposed by the Director of Racing."

### General Horse Care Products

The following substances may be used or possessed by a trainer, owner or groom provided that they are used solely for the purpose identified below, are otherwise permitted for use in Ontario without restrictions or prohibitions by statute, regulation, rule, directive or otherwise, and, where available, are used in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer or distributor:

- hoofcare products  
(pine tar, linolin, poultices, gelatin, MSM, Special Formula)
- leg and muscle products  
(liniments, paints, balms)
- vitamin mineral amino-acid electrolyte preparations
- appetite stimulants  
(Fowler's solution or similar appetite stimulants)
- digestive aids  
(Pepto-Bismol or similar digestive aids)
- respiratory aids  
(Zax, Windaid or similar respiratory aids)
- analgesics and anti-inflammatories for which a prescription from a veterinarian is not required  
(Butor, Banamine or similar analgesics or anti-inflammatories)
- anthelmintics  
(Ivermectin, Strongid or similar anthelmintics)
- external parasite control products  
(fly spray, ivermectin or similar products)
- diuretics and urinary preparations  
(Buca leaves, sal-palmetto or similar preparations)

### Drugs or Medications that Must be Prescribed and/or Dispensed by a Veterinarian

The following drugs or medications may be used or possessed by a trainer, owner or groom provided that they are used solely for the horse for which the drug or medication was prescribed, are used in accordance with the instructions provided by the veterinarian who issued the prescription or dispensed the drug or medication, are not an injectable and the use will not result in a positive test or is not otherwise prohibited by statute, regulation, rule, directive or otherwise:

- antibiotics  
(penicillin, Tribiex and similar antibiotics)
- anti-inflammatories  
(Vioxx, Ketaprofen and similar anti-inflammatories)
- steroids  
(Azium, Prednisone and similar steroids)
- respiratory drugs
  - bronchodilator inhalants  
(salbutamol, ventipulmin and similar inhalants)
  - anti-allergic inhalants  
(Ibrent and similar inhalants)
  - nebulizer fluids  
(chromoglycate and similar fluids)
  - expectorants  
(apocynin, glyceryl, guaifacene and similar expectorants)
  - antihistamines
  - diuretics
- gastric acid inhibitors  
(Cimetidine, Gastroguard and similar inhibitors)
- sedatives and tranquilizers  
(atrazepam, diazepam and similar sedatives and tranquilizers)
- muscle relaxants  
(Robaxin, Danitrolene and similar muscle relaxants)
- vasodilators  
(isoxsuprine and similar vasodilators)

Any questions regarding this rule and/or the list of drugs, substances and medications should be made to the Director of Racing Terry Stone at (416) 327-0620.

## Racehorse deaths must now be reported

New ORC rules require licensees to notify the ORC upon the death of a racehorse

Starting January 1, 2003, owners, trainers and veterinarians will be required to inform the ORC within two days of the death of any racehorse, where the death has occurred within 60 days of the horse having been entered to race or qualify at a supervised racetrack in the Province of Ontario.

- In cases where the death of a racehorse has occurred within 14 days, a post-mortem will be mandatory.
- Beyond 14 days, a post-mortem may be required at the discretion of the Director of Racing.

If a licensee owns or trains a horse which dies under these circumstances, the licensee must contact the Commission Veterinarian at the closest operating racetrack.

The Commission Veterinarian will provide the licensee with the necessary information on how to proceed.

It is the licensee's responsibility as the owner or trainer to ensure that the horse is transported to the post-mortem facility and that information required by the ORC is provided.

### Approved Post-mortem Facilities

**Guelph**  
Animal Health Laboratory  
Laboratory Services Division  
University of Guelph  
519-824-4120, ext 54502  
519-821-8072 Fax

**Kemptville**  
Animal Health Laboratory  
Laboratory Services Division  
University of Guelph  
613-258-8320  
613-258-8324 Fax

## Death Registry

As detailed by the Standardbred Rules of Racing In the Thoroughbred Rules of Racing, these rules appear as Rule 15.32.1 through 15.32.9

6.47.1 If a horse dies within 14 days of it being entered or qualified to race, the trainer or record at the time of the death of the horse shall:

- a) inform the Director of Racing, or a person designated by the Director of Racing, in writing within 2 days of the death of the horse that the horse has died, and the location and premises where the horse died;
- b) provide copies of any reports prepared by the veterinarian(s) who treated the horse prior to its death;
- c) transport the horse at the trainer's or owner's expense immediately, or as soon as transportation can be arranged but in any event no later than 2 days of the death of the horse, to a facility approved by the Director of Racing for a post-mortem and such testing as the Director of Racing may determine is appropriate; and
- d) instruct the person conducting the post-mortem and the testing to provide the results of the post-mortem and testing and any reports prepared with respect to the post-mortem and testing to the Director of Racing within 5 days of their completion.

6.47.2 Where there is no trainer of record at the time of the death of the horse, the owner of the horse shall:

- a) inform the Director of Racing, or a person designated by the Director of Racing, in writing within 2 days of the death of the horse that the horse has died, and the location and premises where the horse died;
- b) provide copies of any reports prepared by the veterinarian(s) who treated the horse prior to its death;
- c) transport the horse at the owner's expense immediately, or as soon as transportation can be

arranged but in any event no later than 2 days of the death of the horse, to a facility approved by the Director of Racing for a post-mortem and such testing as the Director of Racing may determine is appropriate; and

d) instruct the person conducting the post-mortem and the testing to provide the results of the post-mortem and testing and any reports prepared with respect to the post-mortem and testing to the Director of Racing within 5 days of their completion.

6.47.3 If a horse dies after 14 days but within 60 days of it being entered or qualified to race, the trainer or record at the time of the death of the horse shall:

- a) inform the Director of Racing, or a person designated by the Director of Racing, in writing within 2 days of the death of the horse that the horse has died, the location and premises where the horse died and the cause or apparent cause of death; and
- b) provide copies of any reports prepared by the veterinarian(s) who treated the horse prior to its death or who determined the cause or apparent cause of death and of any post-mortem or other tests conducted on the horse to determine the cause of death.

6.47.4 If a horse dies after 14 days but within 60 days of it being entered or qualified to race, and there is no trainer of record at the time of the death of the horse, the owner of the horse shall:

- a) inform the Director of Racing, or a person designated by the Director of Racing, in writing within 2 days of the death of the horse that the horse has died, the

# West Nile Virus Update

Information provided by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food

2002 has seen a rapid spread of West Nile Virus (WNV) southward and westward in the United States. In Canada, the virus has been found throughout Ontario, including the eastern and northern regions as well as in Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Clinical cases in horses have been reported this summer in southwestern Ontario and Manitoba. Because of the potential for serious illness from this virus in some people and horses, the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-term Care (MOHLTC) and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food (OMAF) want to remind horse owners of some basic information and preventive measures they can take to reduce the risks of WNV infection.

## Background

WNV is one of many causes of central nervous system disease in the horse, including viral, bacterial, parasitic, developmental or traumatic disease. Clinical signs may be similar to other neurologic disorders, including rabies. Signs of illness in horses may include ataxia, difficulty walking, truckling over, head tilt, muscle twitching or tremors, inability to stand, circling, weakness or paralysis of limbs, apparent blindness, lip droop, grinding teeth and death. Humans can also become infected with WNV from mosquitoes, but are not as susceptible as horses to developing clinical disease. Infected horses do not pose a threat to human health.

A number of clients are inquiring

how to diagnose or confirm WNV in their horse(s). Owners are reminded that the signs exhibited in horses with WNV are similar to those seen with horses suffering from a number of equine diseases, including rabies, eastern equine encephalitis and wobbler syndrome. In a case where a horse dies or is euthanized, rabies must be ruled out. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency must be notified of a rabies suspect. Confirmation of a diagnosis of WNV in a live horse requires that two blood samples be taken (in acute and a convalescent) three weeks apart and submitted together to the laboratory. Confirmation of WNV in a dead horse requires that a sample of the brain stem be submitted to the laboratory either chilled or frozen.

Contact your veterinarian for advice regarding prevention of these and other diseases. More information on WNV prevention is available from your local public health unit, or from one of the following resources. For more information on viral encephalitis in horses, refer to the information sheet *Equine Viral Encephalitis* at [www.gov.on.ca/OMAF/english/livestock/horses/vev.htm](http://www.gov.on.ca/OMAF/english/livestock/horses/vev.htm) or contact the Agricultural Information Contact Centre 1-877-424-1300.

Dr. Paul Innes  
Epidemiologist

Dr. Bob Wright  
Veterinary Scientist

Livestock Technology Branch,  
Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food

## General Information

### MOHLTC

[www.gov.on.ca/health/english/program/pubhealth/wnv\\_mn.html](http://www.gov.on.ca/health/english/program/pubhealth/wnv_mn.html)

### Health Canada

[www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pphb-dgspsp/wmv-vwn/index.html](http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pphb-dgspsp/wmv-vwn/index.html)

### Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food

[www.gov.on.ca/OMAF/english/livestock/vet/disease\\_pub.html](http://www.gov.on.ca/OMAF/english/livestock/vet/disease_pub.html)

## What symptoms should I be looking for?

WNV infection in horses affects the central nervous system. Symptoms range from listlessness, trembling, depression, loss of appetite, stumbling and lack of coordination, weakness, head tilting and partial paralysis, to convulsions and even death. Fever occurs in 25% of cases. These symptoms can appear very rapidly and are similar to other nervous system diseases including rabies and equine encephalitis. Up to one-third of all horses showing clinical signs of WNV will die.

Consult your veterinarian immediately if you observe any symptoms of WNV or other nervous system disease in your horse. Your veterinarian will begin supportive treatment, collect samples and request laboratory tests to identify causes of the disease. In the case of death, a post mortem examination and follow-up testing is recommended.

## Can I protect my horse?

A WNV vaccine, available through your veterinarian, has been conditionally approved for use in horses. The vaccine is safe and shown to be effective in laboratory tests but has not undergone the complete testing required for final approval.

The initial vaccination requires two injections three to six weeks apart followed by an annual booster. A booster vaccination every six months is recommended for horses at higher risk, such as those travelling to areas of the U.S. or other countries where mosquito populations survive year-round. For full protection, vaccinations should be initiated two months prior to the start of the mosquito season.

Talk to your veterinarian about a complete vaccination program to protect your horse from WNV and other diseases.

## Pro-active Steps to protect you and your horse

1. Consult your veterinarian about vaccinating your horse for WNV and other diseases.
2. Eliminate potential mosquito breeding areas on your property.
3. Add extra protection to avoid mosquito bites. Use flyspray, a flysheet and flymask on your horse.
4. Refrain from outdoor activities during peak mosquito activity times at dawn and dusk.
5. Protect yourself by wearing light coloured long sleeved shirts and long pants. Use a mosquito repellent containing DEET (N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide). Be careful to read and follow all label directions for use.

## Death Registry Rule

continued from page 1

location and premises where the horse died and the cause or apparent cause of death, and

b) provide copies of any reports prepared by the veterinarian(s) who treated the horse prior to its death or who determined the cause or apparent cause of death and of any post-mortem or other tests conducted on the horse to determine the cause of death.

6.47.5 If a horse dies after 14 days but within 60 days of it being entered or qualified to race, the Director of Racing may order the trainer of record at the time of the death of the horse or the owner of the horse if there was no trainer of record at the time of the death of the horse to transport the horse to a facility approved by the Director of Racing for a post-mortem and such testing as the Director of

Racing may require to be conducted on the horse at the expense of the trainer or owner, as the case may be. The trainer or owner, as the case may be, shall instruct the person conducting the post-mortem or testing to provide the results of the post-mortem and testing and any reports prepared with respect to the post-mortem and testing to the Director of Racing within 5 days of their completion.

6.47.6 If a horse being treated by a veterinarian dies within 60 days of being entered or qualified to race, the veterinarian shall inform the Director of Racing, or a person designated by the Director of Racing, in writing within 2 days of the death of the horse that the horse has died, the location and premises where the horse died and the cause or apparent cause of death.

6.47.7 The Director of Racing or the Executive Director may:

a) charge a trainer, owner or veterinarian with a failure to comply with the requirements under this Rule, and

b) upon notice, impose a fine, period of suspension of a licence or such other penalty as is appropriate in the circumstances on that trainer, owner or veterinarian. Where the Director of Racing or Executive Director does so, the trainer, owner or veterinarian may request a hearing before a panel of the Commission.

6.47.8 The Director of Racing may approve a facility to conduct a post-mortem and testing if:

a) the Director of Racing is satisfied that the facility is adequately equipped and secure to carry out the post-mortem and testing,

b) the Director of Racing is satisfied that the facility operator is competent and that the individuals

who will carry out the post-mortem and testing have the requisite training and professional designations or requirements to do so, including a veterinary pathologist, and

c) the facility operator and the Director of Racing have entered into an arrangement, memorandum of understanding or agreement with respect to, among other things, the standards for the carrying out of and reporting on the post-mortem and testing, the confidentiality and use of the results of the post-mortem and testing and any reports prepared therefrom, including use for research purposes for the betterment of racing, protection of horses and their health, and enforcement purposes.

6.47.9 The Director of Racing may provide or cause to be provided to Associations, Standard-bred Canada, The Jockey Club or similar entities information that a horse had died and date of death.



